

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG." HOUSEHOLD TREASURES.

What are they?—gold and silver,
Or what such ore can buy?
The pride of silken luxury—
Rich robes of Tyrian dye?

Guests that come thronging in With lordly pomp and state? Or thankless liveried serving men To stand about the gate?

To stand about the gate:
Or are they daintiest meats
Sent up on silver fine?
Or golden chased cups o'erbrimmed
With rich Falernian wine?
Or parchiments setting forth
Broad lands our fathers held?
Parks for our deer, bends for our fish,
And woods that may be felled?

No, no, they are not these! or else

God help the poor man's need!
Then, sitting mid his little ones,
He would be poor indeed!
They are not these! our household wealth

Belongs not to degree; It is the love within our souls— The children at our knee!

When I behold how fair,
How bright are rich men's children,
With their thick golden haar!
For I know, 'mid countless tressure,
Gleaned from the east and west;
These living loving human things
Are still the rich man's best!

Are still the rich man a seek.

And a prayer is on my tongue,

When I see the poor man's children—
The toiling, though the young—
Gathering with sunbarnt hands
The dusty wayside flowers?
Alas! that pastime symboleth
Life's after, darker hours.

My heart o'erdoweth to mine eyes, When I see the poor man stand,

After his daily work is done,
With children by the hand;
And this he kisseth tenderly,
And that sweet names doth call— For I know he has no treasure

Like those dear children small. Oh, children young, I bless ye; Ye keep such love alive!

Ye keep such love alive!
And the home can ne'er be desolate
When love has room to thrive!
Oh, precious household treasures!
Lafe's sweetest holiest claim—
The Saviour blessed ye while on earth—
I bless ye in his name!

POLITICS.

[From the Albany Argus, Feb. 11.]
THE VIRGINIA CONTROVERSY.— We publish to-day, in part on our first page, the admirable speech of Mr.

and the suggestion was at once acceded to by the compatible with any further correspondence between mover. But the usual party drill was immediately the two States, or he should have submitted the matter Junto, came in with a proposition, in effect, to give the vernor did not feel himself insulted, nor can I conceive subject the go-by for the session, on the ground that with the gentleman from Albany, that New York ought that the Legislature had no business to meddle with it. further embroiling us in difficulty with that State. Herkimer brought forward his proposition, designed to Governor, if they believe he is right in the positions elicit the sense of the House on the several positions he has taken, in a great controversy like this, involv-

SPEECH OF MR. TAYLOR, in the Assembly,

Tuesday, February 2d.

[Reported for the Daily Albany Argus.]

Mr. TAYLOR said he should have preferred, with the gentleman who had just taken his seat, (Mr. Townsend,) that the original resolution offered by the gen-tleman from Queens (Mr. Lawrence) should have been acted on by the House, to the end that this matter might have gone to a select committee—that that committee should have taken the subject into their serious consideration, and reported the result of their reflections to were discharged. No action was had on the report of the House, and that the sense of the Legislature might have been taken upon the proposition which they might see fit to present see fit to present.

But (said Mr. T.) the gentleman from Tompkins amendment, which is more immediately before the House, and which, especially when taken in connection with the remarks of the mover and the gentleman from Albany, (Mr. Wheaton,) seems to me to in-solve the question of the power or right of the Legisiature to act on the subject, at all. We have been told in substance that this is a matter belonging exclusively to the Governor-that he had thus far acted for the State, and would continue to act, should it become necessary, and that we are not called upon, and ought not to interfere. The position of the gentleman from Albany was, that each branch of the government had its specific duties assigned to it, and that we should be careful to keep within our appropriate sphere of action. I agree said (Mr. T.) that we have these specific duties assigned to us; but I hold that we have besides, other general du-ties to perform, growing out of our relations to the people at large-representing as we do not only their will, but to some extent their sentiments also. We have other duties growing out of our relations, as a co-ordinate branch of this Government, towards other equally independent States. This very question no doubt comes within the range of the duties of this Legislature, growing out of our relations with other States, and it can scarcely admit of dispute, that this House has the power to pass judgment on this controversy with Virginia. The Governor in the opening of his message has truly said-"The field of public service to which you have been called is bounded by no narrow and after enumerating many specific duties mays, "it includes all the responsibilities and powers which sovereign States may assume and exercise, with the exception only of those expressly granted to the Federal Government, and subject only to the limitations prescribed by the Constitution of this State and

that of the United States." Gentlemen (said Mr. T.) will find it difficult to show that in taking cognizance of this question, we thereby the U. S. or of the State. On the contrary, instead of transcending our powers, the usage of every State in the Union, from the earliest period, will bear us out in now giving an expression upon a question which it given by the gentleman from Herkimer, I will when nearly the whole of the American people will be united in the expression of an honest, patriotic be united in the expression of an honest, patriotic regard for Mr. Van Buren and the measures of his additional regard for M break over any of the barriers of the Constitution of may not belong to us to decide definitively. Gentle- pertinent, especially in support of his position that no have opposed him have been deceived as regards the will be called upon to express an opinion upon another question, which this House has no more power to decide than this. The Governor himself has already in the other side. The gentleman from the content of the question involved in the late election; and there is to be a wonderful reaction on one side of the matters of form or of substance. The gentleman from and principles of the coming administration are known. men, before this session has advanced much further, wited an expression of opinion upon a matter which it Albany (Mr. Wheaton) admitted the full force of it, The honest portion of his supporters declared before the is equally beyond our province to settle. He has call. but took issue on the point of fact, whether a wai- election and still repeat, that Gen. Harrison must be ed our attention to the great subject of the distribution ver had been made by the Governor of this State of the "President of the country, and not of a party"of the public domain, and has given his views at large any such objections. -It remains only to show, there- that these were and are their expectations, Mr. Wise and on that question, and recommends to the Legislature, if they agree with him, to embody their views in a formal expression of opinion and recommendation. If the attention of the House to what the Governor says have already begun to hold a different language. Docgentlemen now decide, by their action on this subject, on this subject, that this House has no right to meddle with a question "therefore, to state most respectfully, that admitting never sanction—schemes the most demoralizing and corthat this House has no right to meddle with a question comes up, as it most certainly will?

The circumstances attending this controversy, (continued Mr. T.,) and the considerations involved, make it especially the duty of this legislature to express an opinion in regard to it. As to the position assumed to justify the House in blinking this question—that it belongs exclusively to the Governor—the gentleman from Herkimer (Mr. Loomis) has well said that the Go- "tive of Virginia to determine in what manner and on Herkimer (Mr. Loomis) has well said that the Go- "what occasion he would bring the subject before me, President of the country, and not of a party." Move- not escape recollection, we give a sample of them. vernor is not compelled to act at all, unless directed "and these observations upon points heretofore waited, ments are every where making also, by the most violent to act by the legislature of this State—that he is not bound to execute an office thrown upon him by a law "facts their proper place in the record, on an occasion cure the removals of incumbents. Meetings have all which they say is enough. of Congress. There is in fact no power that can " in which the whole subject is opened for reconsidehim, as Governor of New York, to perform an official act required by a law of Congress, where the Constitution of the U.S. imposes no such obligation. In this case the Constitution is silent as to who shall deliver up fugitives from other States. It pre-Department of the States are no doubt bound to see as yet refused to act under the law of Congress as a U.

himself or the State? Did he, upon receiving the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, decline a corresponditust, than we should have in every instance of a reence on the subject, on the ground of insult or menace: quisition from that quarter, even in a case of alleged -The very movements of the "Hero of Tippeca-Did he not go into a correspondence with the Go-Sir, I have a right to say-that the Governor of New Sir, I have a right to say—that the Governor of New York not having taken exceptions to the manner or the attitude of Virginia, throughout this whole correspondence, (which I will say has been managed on press view that they may be tried in the State where

this:
"That the reason assigned by the Governor of New York, for his refusal to surrender Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey, as fugitives from justice, upon the demand of this State, are wholly unsatisfactory, and that that refusal is a palpable and dangerous violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Virginia says the reasons assigned are wholly unsatis-

brought to bear upon the subject out of doors, and, in to the Legislature for its advice and counsel. I have a day or two, one of the doers-of-all-work for the a right to infer, in the absence of all this, that the Gothe matter belonged exclusively to the Executive, and to bluster back, and decline to act on this ground, still It was in this stage of the matter, that Mr. Loomis of I insist that it is a duty this Legislature owes to the

taken by the Governor of this State, in the course of ing vital interests to the Union, to declare the opinion In this shape, the matter has stood ever since.—No of saying that the Governor is right, and stand by him, instead of saying that we will take no action. If, on the other hand, this House shall be of opinion that the Governor stions before the House. Meanwhile, the subject of has erred—that he has misjudged in a matter when an with the care and deliberation which the great interests involved demand at his hands. It is also a duty we owe to Virginia, who has requested of this Legislature an expression of opinion on this subject. That request was communicated by the Governor to this House. The matter was referred to a committee, and that committee reported in part. That, however, was not considered by Virginia as an expression on the points in controversy. The committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and they " sanctioned by the imposing authority of his State." (Mr. L. Hubbell) has presented a resolution by way of And further, "I am reluctant to regard the indirect action of their last Legislature as evidence of a concurrence with the views of the Governor or those of the committee to whom the proceedings of the last Virginia Legislature were referred."-"It is due to the relation of perfect amity which has so long subobligations which are due from each to the Constitution, that we should leave nothing to be inferred against ourselves, and nothing to be presumed as to

" the course of that State." Here then, it is evident that Virginia did not conceive that the Legislature of New York had responded to her resolutions, and that she is now awaiting the action of this House. Virginia does not threaten, if we sustain the Governor, to make war on New York, as the gentleman from Albany intimates; but merely declares that she will protect rights and interests which no threat. New York, under similar circumstances, would say the same; and will not, I trust, on any occa- March, is to be theirs, and for their special benefit, inshe cannot and will not surrender. That, I insist, is

to express our opinions on this controversy; and it is barrels, a portion of the more considerate and reflecting due to the Governor, to the People we represent, and are appalled at the vast responsibility which they have to Virginia, that we should do so. Especially is it due assumed, and the profligate manner in which it is to be to Virginia, which above all other States in this Union, exercised, provided the aspiring leaders can carry out is referred to for the soundness of its views on points of constitutional doctrine-which has ever been courteous, though firm, in its intercourse with the other of Representatives, while he claims that he is a supmembers of the Contederacy, and which now asks, in porter of General Harrison, has indicated his uncomrespectful terms, that New York will respond through her Legislature, on the question in controversy be-

tween the two States. Having come to this conclusion, I cannot vote for the proposition more immediately before the house (Mr. L. Hubbell's.) that we ought not to take any action on this subject—and especially when I consider it in connection these exhibitions of love of country and of right, come with the reasons of gentlemen in its support. As to from what quarter they may, and the day is not distant the resolutions of the gentleman from Herkimer, I will when nearly the whole of the American people will waver should be made, in a case involving like this merits of the question involved in the late election; fore, by additional proof drawn from the correspondence itself, how the fact is; and I must again call of Gen. Harrison, and who claim to speak oracularly, which it does not belong to us to decide, where will the affidavit to be sufficient in form and substance to they find themselves when that other great question the defendants with the crime of stealing a dom, have been broached and openly advocated—an " charge the defendants with the crime of stealing a dom, have been broached and openly advocated-an " negro slave from his master in Virginia, as defined extra session is announced as having been decided upon,

Here certainly is an admission on the part of the culated as early as last December, begging the appoint- rison was elected, money should be plenty, and in geGovernor that he had distinctly waived the question of ment of a violent party hack to an office not yet vacant, the insufficiency of the affidavit, and that he then only and to make which vacant, the 'President of the counalluded to the fact to give it its proper place on the try and not of a party," would be compelled to break That wheat should demand one dollar and a quarter a scribes that the State, the sovereignty itself, shall record. In a word, the Governor instead of adhering make the surrender. The Executive and Legislative to the objection that Virginia had not presented a case principal Secretary and "the expounder of the Conin point of form and fact calling for his interposition, stitution," declares not only to be morally wrong, but Department of the States are no doubt bound to see in point of form and fact catting for his interposition, stitution, declares not only to be morally wrong, but the injunctions of the Constitution carried out. The preferred to shove from under him the plank on which a violation of the Constitution. Similar scenes are ex-Executive may refuse to act under the law of Con- he stood firmly, and to launch out into the open sea of hibited in various parts of the country, though no where officers of the Government, being extravagantly high, greas, and may strike out a course for himself, under the constitutional argument. There, in my judgment, the manner as and corrupting to the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and the properties of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and corrupting to the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first the properties of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first the properties of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first the properties of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first the properties of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first the properties of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first the properties of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first the properties of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first the properties of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first the spirit of the spirit of Democracy, should be quickest passage ever made between England and greatly reduced; and the spirit of the spir the proof offered was insufficient to hold the alleged S. officer; but in case of a neglect or refusal to do so, no doubt he could be compelled by a law of a State Legislature. Some of the States have already passed gislature. Some of the States have already passed laws making it the duty of the State Executive to sur- of the charge, and his taking issue on what Virgi- the coming Administration will be for the country— the people elected Harrison, remove the weight of oprender fugitives under the circumstances contemplated nia claimed as a point of constitutional right, that had and how far for party—the worst of parties—the party pression, and unshackle our prosperity of money and privilege, against man and his rights. by the Constitution of the U.S. No doubt, it belongs led to this collision between the two States.

The gendleman from Albany (Mr. Wheaton,) seemed to part of the country for the surface of the surface of the country for the surface of the country for the the citizen was taken out of the country, where the ted home at North Bend, the great file-leader of Fede

of slavery, or that one man may be the property of ano- they were sprung upon the victims of an idle delusionther. But, conceding this to be true, for a moment, let me call attention to our condition at the time when the to every hamlet and household in the land. Thus has States."
Now, (said Mr. T.,) I do not conceive that that resolution was designed to charge on the Governor of New York that he had knowingly (as the gentleman from Albany insisted) violated the Constitution. I look upon it as a mere expression of opinion upon the constitution at most of the State upon the subject of the ground taken by the Governor of New York. It does not speak of his mere refusal to deliver up these fingilities, as constituting a violation of the state upon the master of the subject of the ground taken by the Governor of New York. It does not speak of his mere refusal to deliver up these fingilities, as constituting a violation of the subject of the ground taken by the Governor of New York. It does not speak of his mere refusal to deliver up these fingilities, as constituting a violation of the subject of the ground taken by the Governor of New York. It does not speak of his mere refusal to deliver up these fingilities, as constituting a violation of the subject of the sad victims of misplaced confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence of misplaced confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence of misplaced confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence of misplaced confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidence of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidence of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences of restored confidence. Old Tip is surely a magician. Evidences up these fugitives, as constituting a violation of the from his "master," and the master or "owner" thereby for Gen Harrison"—"Hurrah for the Credit System"— Constitution, but of the reasons assigned, in connection loses the services of his slave, the master might recover "Hurrah for restored confidence!" the "value" of his slave. There can be no doubt that at "Prosperity and restored confidence," has been rung the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the right into the ears of the people for months as sure to attend factory, and that on such grounds the course of the Go- of property in slaves was distinctly recognized by our the election of General Harrison; and the assertion has The Virginia Costrovers, — we publish to-day, factory, and that on such grounds the course of the Governor is in conflict with the Constitution. The explor of Onondaga, in relation to the controversy into which this State has been most needlessly plunged by the Governor, with Virginia. We shall follow it up in the Governor, with Virginia. We shall follow it up in charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution, and necessarily imply a charge of a wilful violation of the Constitution of the the Governor, with virginia. We shall follow it upin a day or two, with the remarks of Mr. Jones of New York, who may be said to have exhausted the argument on this side of the question.

This subject has now been before the House at intervals almost from the beginning of the session. So I know of no other part of this correspondence which I should conceive a designed by Virginia as a threatly long indeed that the public may well wonder that it was a designed insul---or anything that can be construed in the constitution, and network in the constitution, and network is set network in the constitution, and network in the constitution of the constitution, and network in the cons motion in reference to it, it will be remembered, was the proposition of Mr. Lawrence (the Democratic member from Queens) to refer the matter to a Select Committee. This proposition from the Federal side of the House. In fact, before the first day's debate closed, the propriety of a reference of the matter was so obvious, that of a reference of the matter was so obvious, that of the leading "Whig" members suggested that it should go to a Joint Select Committee of the matter was so obvious, that one of the leading "Whig" members suggested that it should go to a Joint Select Committee of both houses, and the member of the matter was so obvious, that one that the should go to a Joint Select Committee of both houses, and the member of members and proposition in selevation of the Executive of Mr. Wood distington the federal side of the Mr. Wood distington of the proposition from the Federal side of the House. In fact, before the first day's debate closed, the propriety of a reference of the matter was so obvious, that one of the leading "Whig" members suggested that it was his duty to have told Virginia at once that the should go to a Joint Select Committee of both houses, and distinct the motion of the leading "Whig" members suggested that it was his duty to have told Virginia at once that the should go to a Joint Select Committee of both houses, and distinct the first day is debate closed, the propriety of a reference of the matter was so obvious, that one of the matter was so obvious, that one of the Constitution, those that were acknowledged as sor months since, that it was him of the Executive of Mr. Wood-burgeting of Michigan elected Mr. Wood of this State. Nor do I think the proposition, involving many borders, that does not at all lessen the obligation of culty-things were gradually improving-confidence New York to her Sister States, or abridge the rights of those States to the fulfillment of all the obligations of the Constitution as originally understood, and agreed Harrison at the helm, all is afloat again—what we to. And as slaves were then recognized as property, have is to be done away-what we are to have no

longer,) if at the time of the adoption of the Contoo late. We begin to taste the fruits of Federalism; stitution slavery was recognized by the laws of all and we prophesy that the reign of Harrison and taxathe States in the Union, or almost ali, and that by tion will long remain an epoch for Americans to look common consent, one man was allowed to hold pro- back upon with sorrow and shame. perty in another, and if by the common law, steal-I do not consider this as one of those clear cases in remit there is plausibility in some of the views of the Governor)—I say it is my deliberate judgment that the Gogard to the right of Virginia to demand, and the obligaa wilful violation of the Constitution, because I think he has not construed the Constitution right, as he did the Legislature of Virginia, for expressing a simishould this House come to the conclusion that the Goand placed his refusal to surrender on ground not warranted by that instrument, it will not be deemed an imputation of a wilful violation of the Constitution, to give an expression of that opinion, but the discharge of a public duty, due, under all the circumstances of case, as well to ourselves and the Governor, as to the

Signs of the Times-Extra Session-Schemes of fundmongers-Distribution-High taxes, a National Bank, and compel the banks to make good their promises-and National Debt-Honest Whigs beginning to pause Nothing but this is wanted, to make the currency unit and doubt.

State of Virginia.

The signs of the times are such that no one can mis-understand them. It is already put forth that an extra session is to be called, for the purpose of fastening upon the nation immediately some of the schemes of the fund-mongers. The foreign capitalist and the reckless and bankrupt speculator already manifest a belief that sion, surrender rights and interests which may require her protection.

Clearly, then, (continued Mr. T.) we have the right taking down the log cabins, and removing their cider are appalled at the vast responsibility which they have

their views. Mr. Wise, their most prominent leader in the House promising hostility to most of the prominent measures, which the more unscrupulous leaders have marked out as the governing principles of the ensuing ador the U. S.

Again on page 79 of the correspondence, the Governor says: "It however properly belonged to the Executive of Virginia to determine in what manner and on "what occasion he would bring the subject before many to the people that Gen. Harrison would be used to the people that Gen. Harrison would ready been called in some places to nominate candidates for office; and in our own city, papers were cir-

That these movements have shocked the moral sense

murder. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. Culver) undertook to draw a parallel between a case of tion into every department of trade and commerce lutions? Did he ever intimate that he conceived him-self or New York insulted? No, Sir—no such thing is apparent from the correspondence—nor in the Governor's communication to the Legislature this year. Then, (said Mr. T.) whatever between the two cases. Then pondence, twinted I am say has been managed on his part with much ability,) nor in his communications to the Legislature—that whatever of insult or menance gentlemen may now discover in the course in all the States, guaranteeing the right of trial by jury, of Virginia, the Governor of New York has we have no right to district the interval of the session of Congress to the alleged offence was committed. And so long and hallelujahs were sung by the whole tribe of Federals was to provide for a Convention, for the purpose in all the States, guaranteeing the right of trial by jury, of Virginia, the Governor of New York has we have no right to district the interval of the session of Congress the large results of the session of Congress and hallelujahs were sung by the whole tribe of Federals was to provide for a Convention, for the purpose of Virginia, the Governor of New York has we have no right to district the interval of the session of Congress the large and hallelujahs were sung by the whole tribe of Federals was to provide for a Convention, for the purpose of Virginia, the Governor of New York has we have a Constitution, which is the law paramount rather than the same breath to "Harrison" and "Biddle's Bank;" but lo! the nearer he approached to the citated of forming a Constitution, in whole or in part. The nance gentlemen may now discover in the course of Virginia, the Governor of New York has waived all such objections on our part, and we are precluded at this late day, from falling back upon that ground.

But (said Mr. T.) look at the resolutions of Virginia on which the gentleman from Albany, (Mr. Wheaton) commented with indignation as insulting to New York, in that they charged upon the Governor a palpable violation of the Constitution for the Superfluence of the colony, in that they charged upon the Governor a palpable violation of the Constitution for all by jury, and when we have arrived at that. We have no right to distrust the impartiality of any superfluence of the content of the Constitution: and when we have arrived at that, we did their iron prison vaults stand open, inviting all to from the King of England, is still in force. That charwould be good ground for an impeachment. The resolution to which the gentleman particularly referred is Governor says, has no law recognizing the existence doors were at length heard to creak upon their hinges-Constitution was adopted. Every State in the Union, with perhaps a single exception, acknowledged the doc-

> all over the Union, the mere act of abolishing slavery within her limits, does not change the provisions of the Constitution, or destroy the rights of others acquired lowed it.—I wish Mr. Van Buren was again in the Presidential Chair." We thought to ourselves, these Then, Mr. Speaker, (without detaining the house are the words of wisdom and truth; but alas, they come

(From the New York Ecening Post.)

Well, we may have such a regulator if we will adopt him for MURDER. vernor has erred, (from the best examination I have been able to give to the subject)—erred in his position with reput law. Such a law will keep the paper currency and Terminer to be held on the 4th Monday in March, by the law.

Again: we may have such a regulator if we allow vernor has erred in his construction of the Constitution, vernment comes to be paid in coin, it will restrain the extravagances of the banks by constant demand for specie, and will lead to a state of things in which the people will not tolerate for a moment the idea of the banks stopping payment. The mercantile community then MUST have specie, and the banks MUST pay their notes as the condition of their existence.

In the third place, we may have such a regulator if the Legislatures of the States will but do their duty, Nothing but this is wanted, to make the currency uni-

form throughout the country.

Here are three methods by which the currency may be "regulated," as it is called, that is, by which bank-ing corporations can be made to pay their debts, all of them, in our judgment, effectual. But we want, say some, a National Bank. For what? What can be done by a National Bank towards reforming the curthe currency only by breaking up the State Banks which issue depreciated notes. It must make war upon them at once, drive them out of the money market, wind them up, destroy them, and displace their notes by others equivalent to specie, or else you have no reform of the currency. All these effects may be obtained by a general bankrupt law applicable to corporations; or by the Independent Treasury law, when its final provisions go into effect; or by the Legislatures of the States doing their duty with more regard to the interest of the people than to the interests of corpora-

Suppose a new National Bank should accomplish this change by destroying the immense broad of State Banks in Pennsylvania and other States which do not pay specie, you have then an institution fastened upon you which will re-produce the very evil it was created to remedy. Your National Bank will go on, like other Banks created under our American system of banking, to expand its credits, encouraging the spirit of speculation, and encouraged by it in turn to commit greater extravagances, until the usual reaction arises, turns upon the Bank, and compels it of possibly preadamite Princes, and marble halls, where to stop payment. You get rid of the little broken Banks, and in their place you have a great broken Banks, which you have endued with a power that you will find it hard to take away. This has happened already and will happen again. You will realize the fa-ble of the horse, who took the hunter upon his back to make war upon the stag, and after having obtained the victory, found himself ever after the slave of his rider. The people will not be content with broken banks for

their masters, whether they be few or many. It is fortunate for this country that when public opinion becomes strong and loud, even venal and corrupt legislatures are overawed and submit to do its will;-else we might fear that at length the people would try another and less peaceable method of reforming the currency, ulling down the delinquent banks, and wind that of ing up their affairs by a shorter process than that of the

not escape recollection, we give a sample of them.

The expenses of the Government, being extravagant,

REMEMBER THE PLEDGE That within three months after it was known that Har-REMEMBER THE PLEDGE :

reforms on coming into power.

KEMEMBER THE PLEDGE

to the Legislatures of the States to make provision that In reference to this constitutional question, upon The fund mongers who hold the State stocks, are desi- That general prosperity should smile upon the land; PRIAM.—This celebrated imported Racer and Stallion, now

\$50,000 worth of Dry Goods at Cast.

RHODE ISLAND .- The General Assembly of Rhode Island has adjourned, after a session of four weeks. They fixed the time for holding the Congressional election in that State on the same day as the State election, in anticipation of an extra session of Congress being called. The most important act of the session of forming a Constitution, in whole or in part. The Convention is to meet at Providence on the first Monday in November, and the Constitution framed

Deputy Governor, ten assistants, and representatives from the several towns, all to be chosen by the freemen. This charter will, probably, undergo much modification in Convention.—Phil. Public Ledger.

MAINE.—Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of Maine, appropriating the specific sum of four hundred thousand dollars to enable the Governor to take immediate measures to remove the British troops on the disputed territory.

Election of United States Senator in Michigan.—The Legislature yesterday, in joint convention of both Houses, and on the first ballot, elected his Excellency William Woodbridge, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, as the successor of the Hon. John Norvell. The majority of Governor Woodbridge was ten over Lieut. Governor Gordon, (the Whig caucus candidate,) and eight over all persons voted for. The vote in joint convention stood as follows:

Attendance Statin, Broche and Thitset Shawls Chenille, Merino, Chenille, Amerino, Tartan and Valentia do.
Thirst, Merino, Chenille, and Stik Handkerchiefs Merino, Chaille, and Stik Handkerchiefs Merino, Chailler, and Stik Handkerchiefs Merino,

Woodbridge, Gordon, Welch, Conge Whigs, 25 Total. From this it will be seen that Governor Woodbridge

was elected by the votes of the Democratic party in the Legislature.—Detroit Free Press.

Indian War .- A letter from Jacksonville, to a mem-ber of the Legislative Council, says that Col. Harney had just arrived at St. Augustine with 100 Indian prisoners and some negroes. The Colonel had hung fifteen warriors. News has also arrived from Gen. Read's party en-

gaged in scouring the country between the Oscilla and awannee. He had captured fifteen more Indians. There is but one way to end the war-follow them nto their retreat seize their women and children, and hang the warriors that do not surrender without fight-

that Governor General Thompson will issue his proclamation on the 7th inst., declaring the union of the two Provinces, and for the assembling of the new Parliament at Kingston, in May next.

M'LEOD INDICTED .- The Lockport Democrat and

I do not consider this as one of those clear cases in regard to which a man may decide at first blush, and I admit there is plausibility in some of the views of the Gocannot pay to stop business altogether.

The Grand Jury, after being engaged two or three days in hearing the evidence against Alexander Month of the cannot pay to stop business altogether.

Leod, came into Court this morning, with a bill against

tion of N. Y. to surrender a citizen charged with stealing at par from one end of the Union to the other. It unless a special commission of Oyer and Terminer shall will hold the banks in wholesome check throughout issue. Such commission may be issued by the Governat par from one end of the Union to the other. It unless a special commission of Oyer and Terminer shall a slave. And I trust the gentleman from Albany (Mr. the whole country, by compelling them to transact bu- or, with the advice and consent of the Senate. A Just Wheaton) will not say that I charge the Governor with siness with extreme caution, and with a constant re- tice of the Supreme Court or a Circuit Judge must in ference to the danger of being overtaken and wound up all cases be appointed to preside in such special court This would seem to be a proper case for appointing such a court, as the Circuit for this county cannot sit more the views of the Governor of New York may not be lar opinion, though in strong and decided terms. And the Independent Treasury scheme to be fully carried than one week without encroaching on the time alloted into execution. When the entire income of the Go- for the Monroe Circuit; and the whole of that week, and probably more, will be required for the dispatch of the ordinary business of the Court.

> THE RUISS OF PALESQUE .- We have hitherto alluded to the mission of Mr. John L. Stevens, of New York, (well known by his Travels in Egypt, Arabia, York, (well known by his Travels in Egypt, Arabia, | Cox, jr., deceased, the said Carlos by the said Engaleth Syria, Russia, &c.) to Central America, with a view to | guardian and next friend, Compla an investigation and description of the vast and wondrous ruins of an ancient, world-forgotten city, near the present village of Palenque. We may also have announced that the Harpers have now in press the volumes which comprise the fruits of Mr. Stephens observations. A recent Belize paper has the following ecutor of John H. Fallin, deceased, and John H. F

to their researches, have arrived safely at New York, after suffering much from stress of weather. We understand they intend shortly giving to the world the fruits of their discoveries, which cannot but prove of immense interest, when we consider the subject to be treated of; for, what can more astonish the human of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Court mind than to hear that the deserted ruins of an enor. It is ordered, that the said defendant, William Cox, and mous city have been discovered, equal in size to three modern Londons; and that too, built of materials, the immensity and durability of which appear almost fabulous to modern architects? The name of this mighty mass of departed greatness is absolutely unknown, either to the aborigines or present race, and what is more wonderful, the very existence of such a city is abs lutely unmentioned by any ancient writer. The city is named Palenque, a name given it from that of an Indian village, situated in its immediate neighborhood. It lies in a hilly province of Mexico, bordering on Peten: the site is remarkably well chosen; two opposite plains of immense extent, shelving gradually toward each other, but divided from approximation by a noble river called Usumacinte, unite in forming a noble landscape thus on an open plain which gently descends from the mountains, the city stands lost in its own shadows and melancholy greatness; the graceful palm, towering cedars, the flowry Cieba, having now usurped the abodes transparent fountains, are now tenanted by the wild beasts of the forest; a field will thus in all probability be thrown open to the speculations of the moralist, phi losopher, historian, and novelist, far surpassing in point cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii-scientific attractions, which, through the indefatigable exertions of our late visitants, are in all likelihood in a fair way of being generally diffused throughout the civilized world.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY - Mr. Lorenzo Sibert, one of the firm of L. & G. W. Sibert, Iron Masters, in this county, has lately discovered a Mountain of Iron Ore, near the works owned by the firm. The Ore covers the mountain for several miles, projecting on every side like huge rocks putting forth from the body of the earth, and upon actual experiment, proves to be very valuable, yielding 70 per cent., after being fused. The mountain alluded to has gone heretofore by the name of Paddy Mountain. We learned the above particu lars from a gentleman of undoubted veracity and a lars from a gentleman of undoubted veracity and a near relative of the fortunate discoverer. It is our impression that not only that mountain but all the mountains of the Valley are full of iron ore or coal. We response with the discoverer aforementioned at the advantages secured to him by so noble a discovery as that he has made — Woodstock (Va.) Sentinel. has made .- Woodstock (Va.) Sentinel.

Tis One .- During the recent geological surveys in

Ali, young fruit trees, preserved fruits, and some fine burden too intolerable to be borne-would, as soon as fresh turbot and salmon packed in ice. The Pasha expressed great surprise at the good condition of the fish, which had been brought 3000 miles as fresh as when caught. The wonder spread throughout the palace.

FRANK G. RUFFIN, Attorney et Law, will precious and Laferior Courts of Albemarie and Files. Address—Charlottesville, Va.

January 12th, 1841.

was brought into existence to put all distances, and in some instances at 3, the same of the currency? Is it possible that Thomas Ewing, who first got his license and the means of speculation in land scrip from Mr. Biddle, should supersede his master in the great science of finance, after the achievement of the victory to which Mr. Biddle and his Bank led the way. It is thus often, however, and his Bank led the way. It is thus often, however, that geniuses ruin themselves, to make the fortunes of that geniuses ruin themselves, to make the fortunes of the merest dunces.—Globe.

distances, and in some instances at 3, the second instances at 3, the sistences at 3, the second instances at 3, the sistences at 3, the second instances at 4, the second instances at 3, the second instances at 4, the second instances at 3, the second instances at 4, the se

S50,000 worth of Dry Goods at Cost.

THE subscribers intending to close their present business the let of July next, offer their well assorted stock of Bry Goods, and a great many of the cut Goods at less than cost. The are, in part, as follows:
Superfine and extra super Cloths and Cassimeres, asserted toles Rich figured and plain Velvet and Sutin Vestings
Super ingured Merino, Tollinet and Swansdown do.
Superfine, middling and low priced Settinets
Do. do. do. Kentucky Jeans

White, red, yellow and green Plannels Rich Satin, striped and Painted Monselin and Chally a Plain black and blue black, and assorted colored do. ter declares that no person shall be molested on account of his religious principles, and vests the supreme power in an [Assembly consisting of a Governor and Deputy Governor, ten assistants, and representatives]

Satin and Bombazine Stocks, Shirt Bosoms and Constitution and Bombazine Stocks, Shirt Bosoms and Constitution and Biesched Benesites, Cotton, Diaper, Bed Ticking, Aprea and Fermina Checks, Acc.

As it is our determination to sell at auction who lever may remain on the 1st July next, every inducement with the held out to purchasers to enable us to reduce our stock to the lowest achieve amount before that day.

VALENTINE & BRELDIN.

White Buildings, Hatreet, Sharder Hol.

13.—West.

GARDEN SEED,
Warranted Fresh and Genuine, wholesale and recall.
ARTICHOKE-Green Globe
ASPARAGUS-Glant or Datch
BEANS-Large and Small Lima, Scarlet Runners, Bood

Windsor SNAP BEANS-Early China, Early Yellow, Refugee at 1.09 to I, Paris Six Weeks

REET-Early Blood Turnip Rooted, Yellow do., Long Blood,
Yellow French Sugar, White Silesian French Sugar, Manusi Wurtzet

Wurtzel
BROCOLI-Purple Cape and White
CABBAGE-Early May, do. Penton, do. Salisbury, do. Sare
Early York, do. Nonparici, Landretti's Large York, Early York
loaf, do. Battersea, Late Battersea, Flat Dutch, Drumbend, Lay
Beegen, Drumbead Savoy, Globe Savoy, Curled Savoy, Red time r pickling CAULIFLOWER-Early and Late

BRUSSELS SPROUTS CELERY—Giant White Solid, North's Giant Red CARROT-Long Orange, Early Horn, Long Studiey, A ering CRESS-Curled or Peppergrass, Water and Broad Leaved Gar-

den
CUCUMBER-Early Frame, Early Cluster, White Spirel,
Long Green, Long Prickly, Gherkin for pickling
COEN-Early Sugar, Early Tuscarora
ENDIVE-Green Curied
EGG FLANT
KALE-Blue Curied Sherian, Green Curied Scotch Sape or Union of the Canadas .- The New York Herald states

Cole
LEEK-Large Scotch
LETTUCE-Royal White Head, Ice, Early Curied Sile a
White Cosz, Green Coss, Brown Dutch
MELON-Nutmeg, Green Citron, Pine Apple, Malta Winter
WATER MELON-Finest kinds
NASTURTHIM

NASTURTIUM MUSTARD-White Medicinal, Black, Georgia ONION-Silver Skinned, Yellow Dutch, Early Red PEAS-Landreth's Extra Early, Early Warwick, Early M Prussian, Dwa Bishop's Dwarf Prolific PEPPEE-Large Bell, Large Yellow

PARSNIP-Large White PARSLEY-Fine Corled RHUBARB-Undulated for tarks RADDISH-Long Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, White Tor ip, Scarlet Turnip, Yellow do., Black Spanish io, Scarlet Turnip, Yellow do., Black Sp. SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OVSTER SPINACH SPINACH
SQUASH—Early Bush, Orange Warted, White Crook Neck
TOMATO—Large Red and Yellow
TURNIP—White Flat Dutch, Daie's New Hybrid, Yellow Md

TERRIT—Whate Fist Dutch, Dates Sew Hydrid, Velses, Red Top, Ruta Baga SEDS—A large assortment POT and SWEET HERB SEEDS.
Also many Seeds not caumerated. WILLIAM PALMER

N CHANCERY.-Northumberland County Court, 14th In Sarah W. Cox, Executrix of Peter Cox, deceased, Fl.

Cox, relict and widow of James Cox, jr., deceased, Marridge and Sarah H. Cox, orphans of Feter Cox, deceased said Sarah W. Cox, their guardian and next friend, in Cox and James Cox and Carles Cox, children of the said guaran and nextriend,
Signification of James Cox, sr., decenward Coles, Sheriff of Northumberland county and C.
Administrator of Pemberton Claughton, decen-ed,
Worris, Administrativa of William Norris, decen-ed,
Harding, Sheriff of said county and Committee Administrativa

paragraph:

Messrs. Catherwood and Stevens, gentlemen who lately visited us on their way to explore the ruins of Palenque, after undergoing many privations incident decade, and departed this life, and that administrator of Sam decaded, in the departed this life, and that administrator on the state of th non on his e-tate bath been committed to William Pa riff of the county of Northumberland, the same is ord revived against the said Harding, Sheriff and Admithe second Monday in March next, and answer of plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be publiweeks successively in some newspaper until had in the Richmond, and also posted at the front door of the Court

A Copy—Teste, M. B. CRALLE this county. N CHANCERY-VINGINIA.—At Rules taken in the Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Charler Prince Edward county, the 7th day of December, 1740; Henry E. Scott,

William L. Morton and Elizabeth his wife, Martha A. Maria Antoineste Morton, and Quin Morton, Samuel Morton, Tazewell S. Morton, Thomas A. Morton, Eichard William C. Morton, Anderson C. Morton, John Morton A. Lyic and Mary Q. his wife, — Henry Madison and the control of the c

The defendant, William Q. Morton, not having e

pearance, and given security, according to an act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appears not an inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the counsel, it is entered at rules aforesaid, and according that the said defendent, William Q. Morton, do a Cierk's Office of said Court, at rules to be holden fonday in April next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, seepy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two mocessively, and also posted at the front door of the Cot of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
B. J. WORSHAM.

The writ of attachment in this cause having been returned to the writ of attachment in this cause having been returned to uted, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be under the cause of the court of the cause of the c

"Richmond Enquirer," a newspaper printed in the c mond, Virginia, notifying the defendants of the pend enit; and unless they appear, and plead, answer or de next term of this Court to wit, the 3d Monday of Oct judgment will be rendered against them and the pro-tached, condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy emand and all costs.
Witness-H. B. Poote, Clerk of said Court.

Issued the 9th day of June, A. D. 1840 H. W. FOOTS BARNESFIELD FOR SALE.

and the accommodation of a large family-such a kinds, some of which I will enumerate, viz: large Tis One.—During the recent geological surveys in New Hampshire, by Dr. Jackson, a very rich mine of tin ore has been discovered in Jackson, near the foot of the White Hills, yielding from 30 to 60 per cent. in pure worked ore. This is the only workable tin mine that has before been discovered in the country—a circumstance which shows the importance of the geological surveys that have been recently undertaken by the Legislatures of several States.

Speed.—The steamer Great Liverpool, arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on the 16th of December, having made the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage at the voyage from England in fourteen days. This is the quickest passage ever made between England and the voyage from England in fourteen days. The voyage from England in fourteen days. The voyage from Engl

Barnestield, January, 1841.